President Kruger's Proposals.

2. That the naturalization oaths should

All Based on Arbitration.

All the proposals on the part of President

Kruger were made upon the condition that

the British government should accept the

principle of arbitration in all cases of dif-

ferences between the two countries.

The volksraad approved President Kru-

to dictate the foreign policy of the republic. The second treaty made in 1884 made two important changes.

1. The right to interfere in the internal affairs of the republic, formerly expressly reserved by Great Britain in the treaty of 1881, was no longer so observed.

2. The term "suzerain," implying a general right and control over all affairs, was not used.

Lord Derby's Summing Up. Lord Derby, summing up the results of

the treaty of 1884 before the representa-

tives of the South African Republic, said:

By the omission of those articles in the

convention of 1881, which assigned to her

majesty and the British government certain

majesty and the British government certain specific powers and functions connected with the internal government and the foreign relations, your government will be left free to govern the country without interference, to conduct its diplomatic intercourse and shape its foreign policy, subject only to the requirements of the fourth article embodiled in the new draft—that any treaty with a foreign state shall not have effect without approval of the queen."

The friends of Great Britain and the friends of the republic took issue as to the exact meaning of this language. The British clung to the claim of suzerainty necessarily implied, though perhaps not clearly expressed, in the treaty. The Boer sympathizers and the republic itself maintained that these articles, with the procedure under them in the years since that date, al-

that these articles, with the procedure under them in the years since that date, allowed to the South African republic the inherent right of a soverelgn international state. The English government insisted that British interests were paramount in South Africa and claimed the right to interfere.

terfere.
By the 1st of August it had become evi-

By the 1st of August it had become evident that the question had been narrowed down to a special Issue. After remonstrance and long delay Great Britain demanded that the Uitlanders should be granted immediate and substantial representation as a nucleus of the reforms required for her subjects. Mr. Kruger replied that he had given this by his new law. The Uitlanders deemed the law illusory. Mr. Chamberlain, as a solution of the problem, proposed, not arbitration, but an examination by unbiased experts of the new franchise proposed by President Kruger. The Boers raised the objection that to allow this would open the way to endless interference in the internal affairs of the Transvaal republic. The Boer answer to Mr. Chamberlain's request was delayed nearly three weeks and was finally rejected.

New Proposals Formulated.

A few days later it was reported that

the Transvaal Republic had formulated the

1. A five-year franchise, ostensibly free

5. Great Britain to agree not to use her

These proposals were regarded by som

following new proposals:

and commandant general.

of irksome formalities.

be modified.

YEAR 1899 NOTABLE IN MANY WA

United States Wages War Against in number to garrison the towns which they captured, were forced to move by rapid marches from one point to another to strike the Filiphos wherever they heard of their being massed. The insurgents took advantage of the thin line, and by their great mobility succeeded in evading the American troops in pitched battles, but constantly retreating from their front and gathering in their rear, succeeded in harassing our troops almost beyond endurance. It seemed to be the opinion of every one, except Gen. Otis, who had been present at the scene of hostilities, that more troops were absolutely necessary to bring the war to a speedy and successful issue. Gen. Otis, however, insisted that 30,000 effectives were all that were necessary.

brought this government into closer contact with other world powers through the acquisition of the Philippine Islands. It also brought a supplementary conflict with the insurgent forces of that country in substituting American rule for that of Spain. At the close of the year Great Britain finds herself with a war on her hands to enforce respect for the English flag in South Africa. Many predict that these two wars will be the turning point in the history of both countries.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES. Hostilities Began by a Premeditated

Plan of the Filipinos.

As a result of the war with Spain the United States government found itself confronted at the beginning of the present government for the colonies which had been wrested from that country. In the case of Cuba, over which the trouble with Spain There had been a definite prenouncement of the government in the very beginning as to its purposes in regard to this colony. And this pronouncement had been relterat-ed by Prestient McKinley on several oc-casions before and after the beginning of

In the purposes in regard to this colony. And this pronouncement had been reiterated by Prestlent McKinley on several occasions before and after the beginning of the year. The same was true with regarding the property of the part of the natives and altered misunder-standing began almost immediately after the Spanish surrender of the islands. With a view to securing data on which to intelligently formulate a definition of the President McKinley, on January II, and the property of the University of Michigan. The composition of the University of Michigan. The resident during the animal property of the University of Michigan. The receipe of the duties of the commissioners was indicated in a letter of instruction is an indicated in a letter of instruction is a surface of the University of Michigan. The receipe of the duties of the commissioners was indicated in a letter of instruction is an indicated in a letter of instruction is a surface of the University of Michigan. The receipe of the duties of the commissioners was indicated in a letter of instruction is a surface of the Company of the University of Michigan. The receipe of the duties of the commissioners was indicated in a letter of instruction is an indicated in a letter of instruction is a surface of the University of Michigan. The receiped of the duties of the commissioners was indicated in a letter of instruction is a surface of the University of Michigan. The receiped of the duties of the commission as specific and effective existence of the commission and the provided provided the surface of the commission of the commercial property to the inhabitants. The work of the commission of the provided provided the surface of the commission of the commercial property to the inhabitants. The receiped in the co

might be found conductive to these ends. The commission was given wide scope as to its authority to seek the desired information. They were to report to the State Department the result of their observations

resistance to the authority of the United States on the part of the natives had be-

On January 5, Gen. Otis, military governor, and commander of the United States forces in the Philippines, in conformity with instructions received from President McKinley, published at Manila a proclama-tion outlining the purposes of the govern-ment and its intention to extend its au-thority over all the islands. The natives were informed that the American forces came, not as an army of invasion or concame, not as an army of invasion or con-querors, but as friends, to protect the na-tives in their homes, in their employments and in their personal and religious rights. All persons who accepted the professions of the American government were immediately to come under the beneficent influence of e high purposes. Those who refused to nit to the authority of the United States warned that they would be brought submission with firmness, if need be, without severity, so far as might be thie. In conclusion, President McKin-hus defined the aim of the military ad-stration of the islands: "To win the of the Islands: To win the respect and affection of the infree Philippines, by assuring be every possible way that full train individual rights and liberties to be berilge of the respective. the heritage of free people, and | ble by proving to them that the mission of the United States is one of benevolent assimflation, substituting the mild sway of ju the and right for arbitrary rule. In the fulfillment of this high mission, supporting the temperate administration of affairs for the greatest good of the governed, there must seducusly be maintained the strong tice and right for arbitrary rule. arm of authority to repress disturbance and to overcome all obstacles to the bestowal of to overcome all obstacles to the bestowal or the blessings of good and stable govern-ment upon the people of the Philippine Is-lands, under the free flag of the United

inaldo, who styles himself the miliagricultury governor of the Philippine Islands, acusting the American government of tion, accusing the American government of bad faith. He said in substance that when bad faith. He Philippine Islands in an bad faith. He said in substance that when he returned to the Philippine Islands in an American warship, his purpose, which was known to all, was to conquer the Spanish and to win independence. He quoted proclamations issued by him on May 24 and June 12 of the previous year in proof of his assertion. He also claimed in his proclamation that Gen. Merritt had confirmed this position by a proclamation before the Spaniards capitulated, stating clearly and definitely that the American forces came to overthrow the Spanish government and liberate the Filipinos. His manifesto concluded with a solemn protest against the "intrusion of the American government," and an appeal to his countrymen to resist it.

Relations With Filipinos Become Strained.

The relations between the government established by the United States and the pretensions of the Filipino leader became more and more strained, until an actual clash of arms took place at Manila on the night of February 4. A short time previous to this the so-called congress of the Philipipine republic, at Maholos, had passed a vote of confidence in Aguinaldo and empowered him to declare war on the Americans whenever he might deem it advisable. The first clash of arms was brought about by some Filipinos deliberately crossing the Amarican line at Santa Mesa. They had

ond raad, instead of ten years, as is now the case. This proposal would make a nine years' residence of the Transvaal a qualification for the full franchise.

A conference was arranged to take place at Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State, on May 30, between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner. About this time a counter petition, signed by over 13,000 Uitlanders, was received at Pretoria favoring the Transvaal government. This conference between President Kruger and Sir Alfred Milner resulted in disagreement. The British side of the question laid great stress on the question of the franchise and the dynamite concession. This concession, it was claimed, gave exorbitant profits to holders of the monopoly, and as mining was the chief industry in which the British petitioners were engaged, these high profits on dynamite amounted to a heavy tax on the miners.

peopie who read them in print in the newspapers of the United States. This statement declared that previous dispatches erred in declaring that Gen. Otis has the situation well in hand. It also stated that it was an error to assume that the insurrection could speedily be ended without any increase of force. It also dented the statements that the volunteers were willing to re-enlist. The War Department first decided to ignore this manifesto. But subsequently, after a cabinet meeting, a statement was posted at the office of the Secretary of War declaring the allegations of the correspondents to be false in every particular.

Anti-Imperialist Agitation

Anti-Imperialist Agitation.

While the American forces were using every endeavor to put down the insurrec tion in the Philippines, a number of prominent men in this country began an agitaand driven out with considerable loss. The American loss was light. On February 11 Gen. Miller reported the capture of floio, capital of the Island of Panay and seat of the so-called government of the Visayan Federation. This was accomplished with a combined army and naval force, after a bombardment by the latter. There were no casualties on the American side. Before retiring from the town the enemy set it on fire and the entire Chinese and native quarters of the city were destroyed.

During the latter part of February and the first of March the insurgents in the vicinity of Manila continued to make desultory attacks on the American forces. In nearly all cases they retired precipitately tion against the war, calling themselves

ger's franchise proposals and instructed the government to formulate them into a bill to be submitted to the legislature. That body also adopted a resolution expressing regret that Sir Alfred Milner had rejected the proposals of President Kruger, which it considered "in the highest degree reasonable."

tion against the war, calling themselves anti-imperialists. They organized a league, of which Edward Atkinson of Boston was the head, and distributed anti-imperialistic literature throughout the states, and even went so far as to send their treasonable iterature to the troops in the field. It was charged by Gen. Otts and other officers of high rank in the Philippines that the effect of this literature was most damaging to the American arms through the encouragement it off red to the insurgents.

Toward the close of the rainy season and after the arrival of fresh troops at Manila active operations were resumed against the insurgent forces with decidedly better effect on the part of the American troops. In the latter part of September the navy, co-operating with the army, reduced the insurgent towns along the coast of Luzon north of Manila and the forts on Subig bay. They captured Bacolor, Torac and a number of other important towns.

After the arrival home of Admiral Dewey the President had an interview with him and determined to strengthen the navy in Manila. The Brooklyn, the Machias and the Marietta were immediately dispatched to reinforce the fleet under Admiral Watson. By the middle of October there was sharp fighting all along the line in Luzon and the insurgents were being steadily pressed backward toward the mountains in the north, while the Americans succeeded in occupying the towns and strategic points which they captured. Aguinaldo endeavored to be obster up the waning hopes of his followers by again referring in a proclamation to the anti-imperialistic sentiment in this country.

ing their records and personal effects, barely escaping capture themselves. He escaped into the Carabello mountains of the north, with Gen. Lawton in hot pursuit. Early in November the President called together all the members of the Filipino peace commission who were in the United States to hear their report as to the conditions they found in the islands, together with such recommendations as they had to make regarding the situation out there. There were present at this meeting Admirai Dewey, Messrs. Schurman, Worcester and Denby. It was the unanimous opinion of Denby. It was the unanimous opinion of the commission that the natives were re sponsible for the war and their report urged retention of the islands.

Backbone of the Revolt Broken.

The late news from the scene of war all goes to indicate that the backbone of the ebellion is broken. Aguinaldo is a fugitive. Felipe Buencamino, the Filipino secretary of state, has been captured; Bautista, the president of the Filipino congress, has surendered. Aguinaldo's mother and eldest son were captured by our troops, and what remains of the Fillpino army is scattered about over the country in small bands without cohesion and without the ability to carry on anything like aggressive war-

The rebellion has cost the lives of a number of gallant and distinguisher soldiers, foremost among whom was the brave Gen. Lawton, who fell a few days ago leading his troops in an attack on a small insurgent garrison. His unfortunate death cast a gloom over the entire country, which has not yet been dispelled even by the brilliant successes of the American arms.

Ever since the Jameson raid into the

Boer republic in South Africa trouble has telegraphed to President McKinley and by him formally approved. The proposition the Boer government. A large majority of was declined by the Filipino envoys. The these foreign residents were Englishmen. A number of protests and petitions had Americans, both civil and military, in Ma- been sent to the English government praynila, that before the insurgents could be ing for the intervention of that country to secure the redress of alleged grievances. brought to terms and a lasting peace could be effected it would be necessary to give them a sound whipping. Even Professor Schurman of the commission was quoted as saying: "I believe force is necessary, because they thought us weaklings and cowards. But I believe also that conciliation should accompany force. My endeavor has been, ever since I came here, to exercise conciliation." for such action as he might think necessary. The petition alleged constant break-ing of promises on the part of President Kruger in regard to reform; the lack of

tion to the dissatisfaction of the finan-cial interests in Europe with the status of affairs in the Boer republic, and called upon war was inevitable. Early in September further efforts were made on the part of the Transvaal to reach a peaceful adjust-ment of the difficulty, but all these suggesthe British government to obtain justice for French interests in the Transvaal or to give up the claim of suzerainty and alment of the difficulty, but all these suggestions embodied the original position of Mr. Kruger in regard to the question of suzerainty and offering to arbitrate. On September 11 the British government dispatched a note to South Africa in which it absolutely repudiated the claims of the Transvaal government regarding its status as a sovereign state and rejecting the proposed alleviating measures for the Utilanders as insufficient to secure the desired end. The government also decided in a cabinet meeting to dispatch an adequate military force to South Africa. low other foreign powers to protect their own subjects and their rights. On May 18 President Kruger presented certain proposals to the raad. He sug-gested that the franchise be conferred on aliens five years after eligibility to the sec-ond raad, instead of ten years, as is now

Kruger Appeals to the Queen.

About the middle of September President Kruger sent to the queen by telegraph a long and strong personal appeal for her intervention to prevent bloodshed. The reply of the Transvaal government to Mr. Chamberlain's last note requested that the new British den.ands be withdrawn, and again declared its readiness for a joint commission to arrange for arbitration. Finally on October 9 the Boer government sent to the British government an ultimatum, including four demands with a brief time limit, as follows:

No. 1. That all points of mutual difference be regulated by friendly recourse to arbitration or by whatever amicable way may be agreed upon by this government and her majesty's government.

No. 2. That all troops on the borders of this republic shall be instantly withdrawn.

No. 3. That all reinforcements of troops which have arrived in South Africa since June 1, 1809, shall be removed within a reasonable time, to be agreed upon with this government, and this government to withdraw the armed burghers from the borders.

No. 4. That her majesty's troops which are now on the high seas shall not be landed in any part of South Africa. Mr. Chamberlain's last note requested that

the miners.
On the Transvaal side arguments were put forward on the question of the franchise, the incorporation of Swaziland with chise, the incorporation of Swaziland with the Transvaal territory, payment of an indemnity for the loss and outlay of the Boers on account of Jameson's invasion and the adoption of a principle of arbitration in case of all differences between the two countries. Sir Alfred Milner did not insist on the dynamite question, nor did Mr. Kruger insist on the matter of Swaziland, and Sir Alfred Milner thought the question of indemnity would surely be settled by arbitration.

On the question of the franchise, however, the British commissioner was more insistent. He proposed:

1. That it should be attainable after five years' residence, and the law granting this to be retroactive in effect.

2. That the naturalization oaths should

are now on the high seas shall not be land-ed in any part of South Africa.

The time limit in which Great Britain might return an answer was set at 5 p.m., October 11, 1899. The ultimatum added that in the event of a satisfactory answer

that in the event of a satisfactory answer not being received within the interval specified the republic would "with great regret be compelled to regard the action of her majesty's government as a formal declaration of war."

Previous to this armed Boers had been gathering along the boundary of Natal preparing for a sudden invasion.

Pursuant to an order of the British council in London, a royal proclamation was issued for the calling of parliament and the mobilization of the reserves. Great haste was made to gather and transport 2. That the naturalization oaths should be modified.

3. That a fair representation should be granted to the new population.

4. That naturalization should immediately carry with it the full right to vote.

President Kruger offered in reply:

1. To make a residence of two years a prerequisite for naturalization.

2. A residence of five years thereafter a prerequisite for admission to the franchise.

3. Persons established in the country prior to 1800 to have the franchise in two years, and the mining population to be more largely represented.

4. One of the conditions of attaining naturalization to be the possession of at least \$750 worth of property or occupation of a house worth at least \$250 a year, or an income of at least \$1,000 a year.

5. The other condition of naturalization was that the person should have possessed citizen's right in his own country.

All Based on Arbitration. and the mobilization of the reserves. Great haste was made to gather and transport a large military force to South Africa. One of the most noted of English generals, Sir Redvers Buller, was appointed to the chief command. Parliament met and voted \$50,000,000 to carry on the war, having previously voted \$15,000,000 for the same purpose.

The Orange Free State declared for the Transvaal, and decided to cast its lot with the Boers in the threatened war.

Boers Invade Natal.

The time limit having expired without

any reply from Great Britain the Boers invaded Natal, both from the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The Boers met with success almost from the start. The first actual fight occurred at Kraaipan, forty miles south of Mafeking. In which the Boers derailed and captured an armored train, with about twenty-five British officers and soldlers. There were a number of unimportant skirmishes between this and October 20, when Gen. Symons, who was in command at Dundee near Glencoe, attacked the Boer position and gained a temporary advantage, but the Boers railed and captured a squadron of the 18th Hussars, some of the Dublin Fusiliers and mounted infantry. General Symons was mortally wounded. The British loss was reported as thirty-sik killed and 191 wounded. The Boer loss is unknown, but was reported by the British as 500 killed and wounded. October 21, the Boers suffered defeat in a battle at Elandslaagte. The British captured two guns and a number of prisoners. The British casualties were fifty-one killed and 213 wounded. In this fight the Boers claimed that the British killed men after they had surrendered. The British claimed that the Boers had fired on the ambulance corps.

On October 23, General Yule, who had succeeded General Symons in command at Dundee decided to abandon his position at that point and join General White, at Ladysmith, arriving at the latter place after a forced march, in which he narrowly escaped annihilation at the hands of the Boers. vaded Natal, both from the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. The Boers met rejected the proposals of President Kruger, which it considered "in the highest degree reasonable."

After the failure of the Bloemfontein conference the possibility of war began to be discussed by the people of both countries. About two weeks prior to the Bloemfontein conference a number of alleged exofficers of the British army were arrested at Johannesburg on a charge of conspiring to raise a military force and seize the fort at Johannesburg pending the arrival of British troops. In London the statement that these men were acting under instructions of the British government was declared to be too absurf for refutation. It was claimed there that the alleged conspiracy was a fiction concocted by the Boer police, but in an interview with President Kruger the British agent at Pretoria seems to have admitted that some of the men had been in the military service of the British colonies. The trial of the men failed to develop the alleged conspiracy.

After the failure of the Bloemfontein conference the Ufflander agitation was taken up in earnest by the British parliament. There a great deal of discussion was devoted to the question of the exact status of the Transvaal republic with regard to the British government in South Africa. Great Britain had made two treaties with the republic. One in 1881, which limited in some degree the Internal government and autonomy of the Transvaal state, and gave the right to Great Britain to dictate the foreign policy of the republic. The second treaty made in 1884 made two important changes.

Sortie From Ladysmith.

On October 30 a sortie was made at Ladysmith, in which the British lost sixty killed and 240 wounded. The British also lost about 1,000 men taken prisoners by the Boers. The Boers followed up their the Boers. The Boers followed up their advantage by closing in around the British position, intrenching themselves and mounting cannons which commanded the British position. Since then they have maintained almost a daily bombardment of the place.

On November 4 the Boers shelled Colenso, forcing the British to evacuate.

British Reinforcements Arrive. Early in November the reinforcements

sent out from England began to arrive at Cape Town and other points in British

There were a number of skirmishes be tween the Boers and the beleaguered British garrisons at Mafeking, Kimberly, Ladysmith and other points up till the latter part of November, but without material result to either side. On November 20 Ger Lord Methuen assembled a force of about 7,000 men at the Orange river, seventy-five miles south of Kimberly, for the purpose of making an advance and relieving the siege of that city. On November 23 he struck the Boers at Belmont and drove them back, capturing considerable stores and ammunition. The British, however, suffered severely, losing 49 killed and 238 wounded, as compared with the Boer loss of 8 killed. In another action at Willow Grange the Boers were driven back from Beacon Hill, the British losing 11 killed, 67 wounded and some missing. These fights, however, were little more than preliminary skirmishes on the part of the Boers, who steadily fell back to their entrenched position at Modder River on the road to kimton at Modder River on the road to kimmiles south of Kimberly, for the purpose steadily fell back to their entrenched posi-tion at Modder River on the road to kim-berly. There Gen. Methuen engaged them with his entire force on November 28. The result was that though the Boers again re-treated the British suffered severely in the assault, their losses being estimated at 421. Meantime, Gen. Buller, who had arrived at Durban on November 25, organized a di-vision to proceed to the relief of Lady-smith. Gen. Buller took personal command of this relieving column at Frere on De-cember 7 and

smith. Gen. Buller took personal command of this relieving column at Frere on December 7, and directed the forward movement against the Boer position along the Tugela river south of Ladysmith. He struck the Boers in their intrenched position on December 15, and suffered a complete defeat. His army of 13,000 men was almost decimated. He lost eleven guns and was forced to retire to a position five miles in rear of the Boer position and there intrench himself.

rear of the Boer position and there interench himself.

Gen. Methuen, who had pursued the Boers beyond the Modder River, attacked the Boers again on December 11 at Majorsfontein, about ten miles north of the Modder River. He met with a crushing defeat, losing nearly 1,000 men in killed, wounded and missing. The advance to the relief of Kimberly was effectually checked for the time being, and he, too, had to fall back and intrench himself. On the same day Gen. Gataere, with about 3,000 men, at acked the Boer position at Stromburg, and he, too, suffered a complete defeat. He had about 500 men captured, but his losses in killed and wounded were slight in comparison to the mea he lest as prisoners.

News Stunned England.

News Stunned England.

2. A share in the election of president The news of these three crushing defeats 3. Increased representation for the gold fields to the extent probably of eight new to the British arms fell with stunning effields to the extent probably of eight new seats in a house of thirty-six, enabling the centers of Utitianders population to return members not less in number than one-fourth of the raad. It will be a supply that the considered by the Transhal government on a condition that Great-Britain drop the assertion of a suzerainty and agree to arbitration excluding any foreign element, but the Orange Free State not to be excluded.

5. Great Britain to agree not to use her fect in England. After nearly three months of war the British position in South Africa was infinitely worse than at the beginning of hostilities, although about 35,000 reinforcements had arrived in South Africa during that time. But this relieving force had utterly failed to relieve the original 25,000 troops in South Africa at the beginning of the war, and who are now shut up in Mafeking, Kimberley and Ladysmith, esposed to the privations of a long slege at the daily shelling by the Boer artillery.

The strength of the Boer forces in me present interference as a precedent for any further dealings of the affairs in the Transmunitions of war-particularly artillery-and their strategy displayed in the field the government considered them as far from satisfactory, and the reply was viewed as bringing the question to the leans of war. have all been a complete revelation to the

English.

The British government has responded to these crushing blows by calling out her entire reserve force and the milita, to be dispatched to South Africa to endeavor to dispatched to South Africa to endeavor to the s dispatched to South Africa to endeavor to retrieve her lost prestige. It is estimated that with the troops already under way and those which are to be dispatched as quickly as possible the British will have, by the end of January, 160,000 troops in South Africa. Opposed to these will be a Closed Monday, New Year's Day.



Woodward & Lothrop

Welcome the pleasure of extending to their patrons, resident and distant, another New Year's greeting.

A Happy New Year to All.

In entering upon the business of 1900 we wish to express our gratitude to the public for the very liberal patronage accorded us during the past twelve months.

The gracious words of friends and the practical deeds of generous buyers show clearly that our store and the people are completely in harmony.

We pause a moment to look backward over the road we have passed and to peer into the path before

The year now ending has been a very prosperous one: our endeavors have met with pleasing success: our vastly increased facilities-our ceaseless, tireless, pleasurable work of bettering the store and its methods and gathering dependable goods at the lowest possible prices for our public have received manifest appreciation and general approval. This approval of our methods, shown in so many unmistakable ways-the greatest of which is the continuous and increasing patronage-deepens the conviction that it is our duty to make the business better. We accept the duty hopefully, believing that greater success awaits us if we deserve it.

This store will do its part not only to hold its place among the leading retail business houses of the United States, but will make untiring efforts to surpass all its old record for liberal stocks and liberal accommodations, and from time to time we shall introduce new features into the business for the convenience and

advantage of our customers. In the very low prices which have prevailed dur-ing the year for all classes of goods we have never sacrificed quality to price, but have steadily endeavored to offer only such merchandise as we were satisfied had intrinsic value and which we could guarantee to give satisfactory service. And we shall not, in the future, make any change in our policy-on the contrary, while maintaining this high standard of quality, we shall continue to give our customers the lowest prices possible on first-class merchandise only, and shall strive in every way to reach even a higher standard of merchandising by all legitimate methods.

We carry always the cleanest and freshest stock of all classes of merchandise of any large department

store in this country.

We allow nothing to be offered for sale (on any day except Friday) at our counters that is not strictly perfect in every respect, and we guarantee our prices always as low as the same quality can be purchased for anywhere.

Having sent the heads of various departments abroad and placed advance orders for the choicest designs and qualities of Silk, Woolen and Cotton Fabrics for the spring of 1900, we shall make such announcements, from time to time, as their merits justify, and trust they will meet with favor and approval. We shall also offer, from time to time, such extraordinary values as our purchasing facilities and great outlet make possible.

The New Dear

Starts the Spring Merchandising and begins a series of daily store events which will be more or less interesting to the shopping public. We have received advance spring importations, and we have been collecting vast lots of such goods as could be had under extraordinary conditions of cheapness. The varieties will surprise and please you. There are unusual buying opportunities in January.

TUESDAY, JANUARY SECOND .- Our Annual January Sale of Table, Bed and Toilet Linens, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Slips, Quilts and Other Housekeeping Supplies.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY THIRD .- Our Annual January Sale of French Nainsook, Cambric and Swiss Embroideries, Edgings and Insertions to match, and the latest Novelty Robes, All-Overs and Flouncings.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY THIRD .- Our Annual January Sale of Men's and Boys' Unlaundered Dress

and Night Shirts.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY THIRD .- Our first showing of Spring of 1900 High-Class Imported Cotton Dress Fabrics, including exquisite Embroidered Mousseline de Soie, Poult de Soie, Dimitie Satin Raye, Batiste Brilliante, Mousseline a Pois; also French Challis, Silk-Stripe Bayadere and others.

THURSDAY, JANUARY FOURTH .- Our Annual January Sale of Women's and Children's Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Corsets, Silk Petticoats and Children's Frocks.

The announcements of today are but the beginning of many that will follow one another rapidly in the days just coming.

DIARIES FOR 1900-Dainty little leather-back ones for the shopping bag or pocket; business diaries and scores of different styles and sorts-20c. to \$1.35.

CALENDARS FOR 1900 are shown in great variety-odd, unique and pretty designs-7c. to 85c.

Woodward & Lothrop.

eat Britain Engages in a Britain Engages in En

next day the entire Filipino line had been pushed back and the insurgent troops were in full retreat. The navy also took an active part in the engagement. The cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord on their right flank and the monitor Monadnock on their left, successfully enfiladed the enemy's trenches within reach of the guns of the warships. The insurgents were completely routed and driven back more than six miles from the city. Gen. Otis reported the American casualities at about 250. He buried 500 of the insurgent dead and took 500 prisoners. He estimated their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners at about 4,000.

Attack on Manila Planned.

On February 10 a considerable force of the insurgents had gathered between Manila and Caloocan, intending to make an attack upon the city. They were attacked by a combined naval and military force ad driven out with considerable loss. The

nearly all cases they retired precipitately at the approach of the American troops,

might be found conducive to these ends. The commission was given wide scope as to its authority to seek the desired information. They were to report to the State Department the result of their observations and reflections.

Armed Resistance Begins.

Before this commission reached the Philippines on their beneficent mission armed resistance to the authority of the United. asked for an armistice for the alleged purpose of ascertaining the will, not alone of the inhabitants of Luzon, but of the other principal islands. All through their negotiations, however, they stipulated for a recognition of the Filipino government, and this Gen. Otis refused to give; so they again returned to the insurgent camp without having accomplished anything. Again, on May 29, commissioners from the insurgents, two military men and two civilians, came to Manila on a similar errand. Gen. Otis again refused their request for an armistice, but permitted them to have an audience with the Filipino commission. On May 22 President Schurman submitted the following proposition to the envoys:

"While the final decision as to the form of government is in the hands of Congress, the President, under his military powers, nending the action of Congress, stands

the President, under his military powers, pending the action of Congress, stands ready to offer the following form of govern-"A governor general, to be appointed by the President; a cabinet, to be appointed by the President; a cabinet, to be appointed by the President; alt the judges to be appointed by the President; the heads of departments and judges to be either Americans or Filipinos, or both; and also a general advisery council, its members to full full the chosen by the people, by a form of suffrage to be determined hereafter.

"The President earnestly desires that bloodshed cease, and that the people of the Philippines, at an early date, enjoy the largest measure of self-government compatible with peace and order." "A governor general, to be appointed by

stands

Approved by the President. These propositions had previously been impression seemed to be general among brought to terms and a lasting peace could

conciliation."

After the failure of the commission, active military operations were resumed against the insurgents. The capture of Malolos was followed by the capture of Santa Cruz, by Gen. Lawton, with slight loss to the Americans. Aguinaido was re-

loss to the Americans. Aguinaldo was reported to be lying intrenched at Calumpit with the main body of his army.

On April 12 the gunboat Yorktown arrived off Baler, on the Pacific coast of Luzon, with orders to relieve a small Spanish garrison which had been under slege by the insurgents for about a year. The

The rebellion has cost the lives of a num-

THE WAR IN THE TRANSVAAL. Outcome of an Old Feud Between Foreigners and Boer Republic.

Kruger in regard to reform; the lack of protection against mob violence; the expulsion of British subjects without appeal to the courts; the concentration of powers of government in the hands of the burghers—1,000 in number—while the Uitlanders were said to number 23,000. The petition declared the condition of the Uitlanders to be intolerable and implored the British government to secure for them the ordinary rights of citizens.

A counter petition bewere.

viewed as bringing the question to the issue of war.

Meanwhile war preparations were being made in the Transvaal. Recruiting was active. Orders were issued to supply the burghers with Mauser rifles in exchange for Martinis and large purchases of ammunition and provisions were made. Great Britain also began extensive military preparations and it began to be regarded that

(Continued on Eleventh Page.)